§ 1201.112

§1201.182 of this part, a petition for review under §1201.114, and a petition for judicial review.

(c) Interim relief. Under 5 U.S.C. 7701(b)(2), if the appellant is the prevailing party, the initial decision will provide appropriate interim relief to the appellant effective upon the date of the initial decision and remaining in effect until the date of the final order of the Board on any petition for review, unless the judge determines that the granting of interim relief is not appropriate. The agency may decline to return the appellant to his or her place of employment if it determines that the return or presence of the appellant will be unduly disruptive to the work environment. However, pay and benefits must be provided.

## §1201.112 Jurisdiction of judge.

- (a) After issuing the initial decision, the judge will retain jurisdiction over a case only to the extent necessary to:
- (1) Correct the transcript, when one is obtained;
- (2) Rule on motions for exception to the requirement that a party seeking a transcript must pay for it;
- (3) Rule on a request by the appellant for attorney fees;
- (4) Process any petition for enforcement filed under subpart F of this part:
- (5) Vacate an initial decision before that decision becomes final under §1201.113 in order to accept a settlement agreement into the record.
- (b) Nothing is this section affects the time limits prescribed in §1201.113 regarding the finality of an initial decision or the time allowed for filing a petition for review.

[59 FR 22125, Apr. 29, 1994]

## §1201.113 Finality of decision.

The initial decision of the judge will become final 35 days after issuance. Initial decisions are not precedential.

- (a) Exceptions. The initial decision will not become final if, within 35 days after issuance of the decision, any party files a petition for review, or if the Board reopens the case on its own motion.
- (b) Petition for review denied. If the Board denies all petitions for review, the initial decision will become final

when the Board issues its last decision denying a petition for review.

(c) Petition for review granted or case reopened. If the Board grants a petition for review or a cross petition for review, or reopens or dismisses a case, the decision of the Board is final if it disposes of the entire action.

(d) Extensions. The Board may extend the 35-day time limit for filing a petition for good cause shown as specified

in §1201.114 of this part.

(e) Exhaustion. Administrative remedies are exhausted when a decision becomes final in accordance with this section.

## Subpart C—Petitions for Review of **Initial Decisions**

## §1201.114 Filing petition and cross petition for review.

- (a) Who may file. Any party to the proceeding, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), or the Special Counsel may file a petition for review. The Director of OPM may request review only if he or she believes that the decision is erroneous and will have a substantial impact on any civil service law, rule, or regulation under OPM's jurisdiction. 5 U.S.C. 7701(e)(2). All submissions to the Board must contain the signature of the party or of the party's designated representative.
- (b) Cross petition for review. If a party, the Director of OPM, or the Special Counsel files a timely petition for review, any other party, the Director of OPM, or the Special Counsel may file a timely cross petition for review. The Board normally will consider only issues raised in a timely filed petition for review or in a timely filed cross petition for review.
- (c) Place for filing. A petition for review, cross petition for review, responses to those petitions, and all motions and pleadings associated with them must be filed with the Clerk of the Merit Systems Protection Board, Washington, DC 20419, by personal delivery, by facsimile, by mail, or by commercial overnight delivery.
- (d) Time for filing. Any petition for review must be filed within 35 days after the initial decision is issued. A cross petition for review must be filed within